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CATHOLIC CALENDAR. NOVEMBER.

Tavasday, 16 .- St. Martin, Pope and Martyr (Nov. 12). Famay, 17 .- St. Gregory Thaumaturgus,

Bishop and Confessor. SATURDAY, 18 .- Dedication of Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul.

SUNDAY, 19. - Twenty-fifth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow. St. Pontianus, Pops and Mar tyr. Less, Prov. xxxt. 10-31; Gosp. Matt. xiii. 44.52; Last Gosp. Matt. xiii. 31-35.

MONDAY, 20 .- St. Felix of Valois, Confessor Tursday, 21.—Presentation of the B. V. M. Bp. Barry, Savannah, died, 1859. WEDNESDAY, 22 .- St. Oecilis, Virgin and

TO OUR SUBSORISERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settle ment. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to it, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS must realize that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now flue as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its prosperity. We have made several appeals the present will prove absolutely effectual, and we confidently expect to receive the amount due in all cases, without being put to the trouble and expense or enforcing collections. Money can be safely forwarded to this office hope that not one will fail in remitting at

PAYING THE IRISH MEMBERS.

England receives its Parliamentary legisla tion at a comparatively low cost. The Ministers and the officers of the House are the only ones who are paid, and they receive very liberal salaries, some of which run as high as \$40,000. The members look for "no pay" but give gratultously the benefit of their time, labor and brains to the country. This custom gave the representation of the United Kingdom to the wealthy and idle classes. and no assembly of legislators which was supposed to spring from the people was so exclusive in its composition. Although the members were elected by the people there were but few popular representatives in the House of Commons. He, who had money to spend and time to idle, was the one who sought the suffrages of the electors. A man might possess the genius of a Lycurgus, but this would not qualify him for a seat on the benches of St. Stephen if his pockets were not lined with gold.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the rightful representation of the masses of the people was seriously impeded when not completely ignored. The Irish people are the first in the United Kingdom to make an effort to get rid of the tyranny of this antiquated custom, and the question of paying, at least, their own members of Parliament is rapidly coming within the domain of practical politics. The idea of paying the Irish members has. caused English newspapers and English politicians to indulge in scornful remarks, while It has forced from the more advanced Nationalists a protest of rather a filmsy and illogical nature. We do not see that there is anvihing to be ashamed of in remunerating a parliamentary representative for the accomplishment of honest and intelligent work. No one attempts to ridicule the English Ministers because they consent to receive large salaties from the contributions of the taxpayers for the trouble they take to sit on the Treasury benches, instead of on the benches below the gangway. If no fault is to be found with English Ministers, why should there be with Irish mem- | male citizens hold most precious and which

tives of the plutocratic classes from the legislative halls and deprive them not only world. There is too much of the enthusiast about it to deceive anybody as to its frothy and peurile character. Experience teaches that Treland has found some of her most trustworthy, honest and intelligent representatives among the poorer classes of the people. Now, these men could earn a respectable livelihood if they were to use their talents for personal ends; but are their lives to, be one desires their services, and is unwilling to remunerate them. The merits of men, who thus devote their time, their talents and their labor in the service of their fellow-citizens, should be rewarded otherwise than by sentimental gratitude. No man can to-day live on sentiment, especially in London. The proposal, therefore, of providing adequate support for the popular parliamentary party should be encouraged and carried out. Irish members will not then be in the necessity of yielding to the influence of English Ministers and the smiles of London society. Place and titles will no longer be the same tempting balts to men who would be patriotic if they not sorely feel the want of a good dinner or a new outfit. Members who are not hard up can do double the amount of work than they could otherwise, and the country would receive good value for its money. The innovation is worth trying, for there is every probability that the new system would be no hindrance to bonest, intelligent and energetic work in the House of Commons in behalf of Irish Interests.

THE DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS.

As was confidently predicted from the beginning of the Campaign, the elections in the United States yesterday resulted in an unmistakable protest against Republican rule. The Democracy has risen to the surface all over the country, and the administration has met with a crushing defeat. The victory of the Democrats has, in fact, been more thorough than was expected. Boss" rule and machine manipulations of the country's electoral rights have been effectively stamped out by the vote of yesterday. The two most noteworthy events of the day are the election of Grover Cleveland for Governor in New York and of Ben Butler in Massachusetts. The returns which have been received up

to the time of writing, show that the follow-

ing States have gone Demacratic, Texas with

a full complement of 11: Connecticult with 3 to 1; California 4 to 2; New York with 18 to 16; Alabama 8 to 0; Arkansas 5 to 0; Georgia 10 to 0; Missouri 14 to 0; Ohio 13 to 8; South Carolina 6 to 1; West Virginia 3 to 1; while the following States are supposed to remain Republican: - Colorado with 1 to 0: Illinois, 12 to 8; Tows, 9 to 2; Maine, 4 to 0; before this to our subscribers; but we hope | Massachusetts, 8 to 4; Michigan, 9 to 2; Nebraska, 3 to 0; Oregon, 1 to 0; Pennsylvania, 15 to 13; Rhode Island, 2 to 0; Vermont 2 to 0; Virginia, 7 to 3; Wisconsin, 5 to 4. We have thus a total of 108 Republican representatives, with 130 Demoby Post Office order or registered letter. We crats. As the House is composed of 325 members, this would leave 87 constitustituencies to be heard from. It is generally conceded that the Democrats will secure at least 50 of this number, which would make their party 180 strong in the House, or 17 more than a majority. It will thus be seen that the Democrats have ample cause and room for congratulation. Corruption reigned supreme in Republican circles, and the administration was in the hands of selfish and unscruptions politicians. The people evidently have had enough of them, and their declaration to that effect has been quite emphatic. In supporting the Democrats the people have signified their desire of abolishing the present internal revenue system. There is no use of veiling the fact that the policy of protection is destined to have its colors lowered in the United States. The Democratic leaders have placed free trade as a plank in their platform, and it has received the first endorsement by the masses yesterday. They say that it is time the tariff should be made loss burdensome, and just sufficient to provide for the wants of an honest and economical Administration. When the treasury was overflowing with millions gathered from the sweat and labor of the people, there was no difficulty in appropriating or rather stealing by Legislative Act immense sums of money. If the Democrats remain true to their professions they will have to take up this question of the tariff and shape it more in harmony with the popular interests and not with those of manufacturers and monopolists general-

ly. The spoils of office would then cease to be so tempting and so enormous. and unprincipled politicians would have less to satisfy their greed with. If the Democrats will direct their efforts determinedly towards a purification of official life. a reduction of the taxes, and an immolation of monopoly, their present victory will lead to greater

SCOTCH WOMEN AND THE FRAN-CHISE.

The women in Scotland are forging ahead, and are now in possession of rights which which would help to drive the representation one fifth of the municipal electorate was Gladstone considers the Irish vote worth a a jealousy of their rights, which the Govern-

found to be made up of the fall ones. It is said they celebrated the occasion with much of their prestige, but of their power. That enthusiasm, and were so delighted with this patriotism should not be venal or mercenary, new phase of their citizenship that they are we will admit, but that services cease to be now resolved on aiming higher. They want patriotic because they are paid for, is a theory to have a voice in electing members of which has not yet made its way through the Parliament, and until they have obtained the Parliamentary franchise into the bargain stated that legislation in this direction had tolerance reign in untramelled supremacy. they are determined not to rest satisfied. No not been enacted and given to Ireland, bedoubt the lads and lassles find it more pleasant and gayer going to the polis arm in arm. We wonder, on the other hand, in what state the household must be when the Ireland has been so long deprived of honest citizen and uncompromisingly wife-votes the ultra Tory ticket and the husband backs up the Radicals. Arguments in rather strange that the honorable Pre- to supplant peace by strife and arouse all the such close quarters ought to be awfully deafenof misery and sacrifice, because their country ing. It would be naughty to imagine anything else, but verbal volleys being flung at each out their policy of obstruction to prevent the midst, and it appears we have a man of this other across the kitchen or the dining-room table. We have no doubt but that the influence of the fair one would be effectively exercised over the hungry husband, if she used any argument like the following :- "If you vote for that contemptible Radical, you'll just get your own supper," and it is two to one that his vote would be captured. Now, we would consider this to be undue influence of an overpowering nature, and if Scotch male voters are to be protected in the future, the election laws will have to be so modified as to come to the resoue and afford protection to hungry husbands, who do not follow the same line of politics as their wives. Scotch women will have to act discreetly in the exercise of their new privileges, for the eves of the world will be on them to see whether the fair sex in public life and concerns will really form a beneficial factor and a harmonious element.

MULTOS AD ANNOS.

His Grace Archbishop Bourget celebrated on Thursday, at Boucherville, the 60th anniversarv of his elevation to the priesthood. The event is more than a golden one, and the venerable prelate will be tendered the expressions of the warmest affection and the sincere felicitations of the pastors and faithful of his old diocese of Marianopolis. His Grace has labored long in the vineyard of his Master, and for over half a century has been identified with the development and progress of religion in the metropolis of to-day, notwithstanding his advanced age, puts forth a wonderful amount of energy and wipe out the large diocesan debt. His efforts in this direction are being crowned with sigsuccess, and when the history nal the diocese will be written, accomplishment of the task will be only another proof that the sacerdotal and episcopal career of Mgr. Bourget was as thousands who esteem and respect the venerable Archbishop, in felicitating His Grace enjoy the affection of his people. Multos ad annos.

GOVERNMENT. THERE must be something in the air when Mr. Gladstone, from his seat on the Treasury Benches in the English House-of Commons declared last night that " there was no subject in which he felt more profound interest than local government for Ireland." Is this to be taken as a forerunner of Ergland's eventual acquiescence in the demands of the Irish people? The words of the Premier are plain enough, and form a positive and welcome indication of what is in store for the Sister Island. The announcement was made under circumstances of too solemn and official character to entertain a doubt of the sincerity and conviction which inspired it, and forced one of England's greatest statesmen to make it before the assembled representatives of the United Kingdom, Mr. Gladstone, therefore, endorses the action of the Irish Parliamentary party in makthe very demand for which they have been so severely denounced during the past three years by such smart men as Goldwin Smith and his like, and such big papers as the London Times and its liliputian contemporaries. Parnell and his followers must feel some encouragement and delight when they find the English Premier falling in line with them on this vital question of self-government for Ireland and proclaiming to the prejudiced and unprejudiced, to the anti-Irish and the Nationalistsin fact to all concerned—that there is no subject in which he felt more profound interest than local government for Ireland.

A Conservative member rose at once and charged Mr. Gladstone with being imbued only recently with affection for Irish selfgovernment. But that is the beauty of the situation; Gladstone was not so unlike other a powerful Syndicate, whose bidding was law Englishmen that he was always fired with love and solicitude for Ireland, but it redounds all the more to his credit to have given birth to that affection under what most people will consider very trying circumstances when he was supposed to be hampered and obstructed by the representatives of the country upon which he now wishes to confer the most signal of rights. Of course, if Gladstone's affection had been of older birth, Ireland would have profited sooner by it, but it will be none the less acceptable because it is mere recent. There is about as much bottom in the charge that the Premier's declaration for self-government bers who would only receive remuneration are denied to the sex throughout the greater was a bid for the Irish vote. And suppose would have nothing more to do with Confedso findent to support them in the performance | part of the world; they have fought for and | it was a bid, the Irish people will be ready to of duties, which of late have become more secured the rights of the franchise in accept it, and never will seller be made than ordinarily arduous. And then why municipal matters. They exercised more secure or buyer more happy. States. should those who call themselves friends those rights at the recent elections men cannot remain in power unless they

land, who, it seems to us, are the the Confederation... most interested, and who naturally should have the settlement of the question. Mr. Gladstone, however, did not depict the situation so fairly and truthfully when he power to narrow the time for discussion. This is not the true reason why mier should think so. The world knows that the Irish parliamentary party did not carry, establishment of local government in Ireland, but simply to defeat measures, bills, and acts which the people did give it the benefit of disadvantageous results which it never produced. The Premier can rest assured that he will not have a more firm, warmly attached, eloquent and talented body of adherents in the British House of Commons than the popular Irish Parliamentary party from the moment that he will introduce a measure for local government in Ireland, and thereby prove the genuiness of his feelings and the practicability of his utterance towards the interests and welfare of the sister Island.

A THREATENED SCHISM IN THE CONFEDERATION.

Trouble has been brewing for some time past in Manitoba. The trouble is, and will continue to be, a serious one, for it springs from a constitutional question which affects not only the Prairie Province but the Confederation at large. The question is to what extent can the Federal Government invade the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures and prevent them from exercising their powers over matters which are exclusively of a local nature? When the Ottawa Government completed the bargain with the Syndicate to build the Canadian P cific Railway, it was stipulated in the in-Canada and the surrounding districts. And terests of the latter that for twenty years from the date thereof, no other line of railway Mgr. Bourget displays his old-time seal, and should be authorized by the Dominion Parliament in the Northwest Territory. The activity in his self-imposed task of helping to | magnitude and the import of this provision were not fully estimated at the time by the scattered few in the Northwest: but as the development and population of the Province increased, the weight of the monopoly provision not only became apparent, but burdensome, and the people began to see how effectually it was calculated to impede the growth useful as it was long. We join with the of Manitoba and dwarf the country. The settlers were men who already had clear ideas and a taste of what civilization was before upon this thrice happy occasion, which it is going out on the prairie, and when given to but few ministers of the Church to their numbers were sufficiently strong, they witness, and in wishing him many years of resolved on encouraging railway-building life to perfect his great undertaking, and to within the borders of their Province. as a means of developing the boundless resources of their new home. Three companies at once came to the front and applied to the Loca Legislature for charters build three lines of railroad in the more rural districts of Manitoba. The enterprises were admitted to be of enormous benefit to the farming and other interests of the community, so that there was no difficulty in granting them the powers to act as requested. But the Manitobans counted without the Oltawa Government, which is more or less and instead of being masters of the situation on their own ground they are told by Sir John that they have "no say" in the matter, and the three rallway charters granted by their Local Legislature must be disallowed. When the news was received in the Province the Local Administration, which is also Conservative, was thrown into a state of utter consternation; and well they might be, for disallowance meant nothing short of a tolling of its death knell. They instinctively felt that the people would not stand such nonsense, whether by contract or not, and wisely decided to stand by the Province against Federal imposition, although the Premier, Mr. Norquey, by so doing, will be guilty of the grossest inconsistency, as he was instrumental in bartering away the rights of the Province. Indignation meetings have been held to protest sgainst Sir John's action in the matter, and it is amply evident that the people are not going to tamely submit. The Local Government has promised to re-enact the charters and to send them back to Ottawa. The representatives of the people are loud in their denunciation of the disallowance. One gentleman stated they were bound to take a firm stand for the rights belonging to a free people, and they were not to be throttled by at Ottawa. The member for Marquette expressed himself as ready to accept the other alternative, annexation; for, as he says, if after all had been done they failed to obtain their rights they should try what some would call a little rebellion, or else petition to be permitted to annex themselves to the neighboring Republic

All these expressions of opinion indicate a

going to have.

where State rights are better protected

Another gentleman was loudly cheered when

he said that the Province was bound to go

shead, and could not afford to allow the Syn-

dicate or the Ottawa Government to cripple

it. If denied their rights they should tell

England and the Dominion that Manitoba

eration. They had decided that the Province

needed railways, and railways they were

measure for self-government, who can object? ment cannot well afford to oppose, and to de-Certainly not the people of Ire-feat. which would mean a serious schism in

INTOLERANCE VS. TOLERANCE. Canada has come to be regarded, and de-

servedly so, as a country where liberty and Anyone, therefore, who would endeavor to cause the Irish members did all in their disturb the harmony of our situation, where so many creeds and classes mingle should be discountenanced by every its rights in this respect, and it is dealt with. A man who will attempt worst passions of human nature is the worst enemy any community could have in its stamp in Canada in the person of the Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick, of Kingston. The "Marmion" question afforded him an oppornot want on their statute books. No tunity to display his bigotry, fanaticism and one wants to deny that there was obstruction intolerance. We will refrain from commentin the House, but Mr. Gladstone should not ling on his abominable lecture to a Kingston audience, but will simply reproduce the following extract, which will speak for itself. Then we will append an extract from a sermon preached by Bishop Cleary on the same day, the same subject and in the same city and our readers will be able to draw their own conclusions from the contrast. Bev. F. W. Kirkpatrick said :--"Though the vexed question of the Anti-

Christ will not be solved until the light of

eternity clears it the Anti-Christ corresponded

in many ways to the history of the Papacy. The Book of the Bevelation describes a vision of a woman seen sitting on a searlet covered beast having seven heads, full of the names of blasphemy, and ten horns. Rome, "the seven hilled city," fully fits the description. Some say, however, that the picture was of Pagan Rome, but certain features of the description shew that the woman is one that has fallen from the truth, rather that of one that has always been at variance with it Probably both Romes, old and new, are alike intended. The history of Rome has amply justified the prophecy. What bloody persecutions have been wrought by her hands? And in these latter days she has never repudiated her deeds of blood. Rome never repents! Her malice may be concealed, but it is there, waiting for a favorable occasion. She would hardly now authorize a of blood like the massacre deed of St. Bartholemew, nor sing a "Te Deum" of gratitude as she did then for such destruction of the enemies of the Church. But if Rome is less fierce it may be because her teeth are worn and she dare not destroy as once she did. But a boast has sometimes been made that she still possesses the will to persecute, but from prudence forbears. There is much that is good in Rome. with saints not a few. But even in the devoted city, Babylon, God had a people whom He called out, and so he has in Rome. But this must not prevent the denouncing in strong terms the cruelty and terror of Rome especially in days gone by, and possibly to be exercised again, if power be restored for a season, to vex the world. While, therefore, giving all due iliberty to her communion let us beware of sacrificing any of the rights that belong to us, by admitting her demands and seeking to please her for the attainment of political ends. We shall deserve our enslavement if, knowing the history of the past, and among other events the history of this day 277 years ago, we place our necks beneath the yoke from which our fathers died to set us free."

The following is the extract from the ser-

Bishop of Kingston :-"The Bishops must protect their flocks, they must preserve their rights, they will not be silenced in the discharge of their duty. They knew what came of conflict in Ireland. Italy, Germany, France, wherever the Church was brought into collision with the civil authority. There has been strife, anger, re-crimination, murder, social dissolution. loved each other one Men who each other the next. day hated subservient to the whims of the Syndicate, Kingston has had enough of difficulty in the past; it has had a bad name in Europe an unsavory name. He had heard it referred to as a place in which religion had been pitted against religion. He believed the time was when the city deserved its regutation; it is not still rid of it. He asked men of business and property if they did not think this interfered with the growth of the city? Would Kingston to-day not have had more than 14,-000 bat for its bad name? Men do not like to live where there is strife and bloodshed, where there is constant sectarian quarrels. Peace now reigns, a spirit of charity and good will predominates, there is great satisfaction that this is the case, and those who are trying to disturb the peace and create a row between Catholics and Protestants would not have would give encouragement to a system of running down one creed and elevating another."

If the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick cannot influence the religious sentiment of his hearers otherwise than by such outbursts of sectarian prejudice, he certainly should be invited to hold his peace or seek another clime where freedom and tolerance are unknown. His mission being one of religious hatred and civic discord, is antagonistic to the best interests of Canada. Our young country cannot efford to have such vipers nestling in its bosom. Such men as Kirkpatrick should not all legitimate efforts to advance solid bankonly be severely rebuked, but they should be wiped out.

REV. FATHER STAFFORD, one of the most popular priests of the Catholic Church in Canada, is no more, he having expired suddenly at Lindsay, on Sunday, November 12th He had been alling for some days, but made light of his indisposition, and it was not until on Saturday that any danger was apprehended, and even up to a late hour that night it was thought that he would recover in a few days, The immediate cause of death was angina pectoris or neuralgia of the heart. His unexpected death came as a great shock to his congregation as well as to the community at duty. The proposal of the Irish leader, who large, and the expressions of sorrow and has an eye after the material development as sympathy were projound and general. The scene in St. Mary's Church was most affect. ing. The reverend father was dearly beloved the Democrats control the management of by his flock, and in his demise the people of public affairs. The Democrats are strongly Lindsay, without distinction of creed or nationality, have lost a true and warm hearted friend, and the temperance cause, of which he was a redoubtable champion, has lost one siderably more chance of being acceded of Ireland protest against a reform throughout Scotland, and from one-tenth give the people value for their votes, and if determination to advance their interests and of its most fervent advocates. Requisecut in to than if the Republicans had not been swapt

BANKING IBREGULARITIES. Since the last bank roturns were published the leading officials of these monetary institutions have had to face severe, and we may say well deserved criticism. They have given more than ordinary room for fault finding and the fact has caused more than a ripple of excitement and anxiety in financial circles. Gross and dangerous irregularities are the chief characteristics of the dealings of too many bank directors with the institutions which they are supposed to control and manage, not for themselves es. pecially, but for the bulk of the shareholders, The actions and practices on the part of bank managers, which are rightly questioned, and which form the basis of the charges made against them, are first, that paper on which the names of the directors appear has been discounted to an extent double of what the law allowed. The law tolerates the endorsation of directors to the extent of one-tenth of the paid up capital and for the security and safety of the share holders' interests, the banking act expressly prohibits the directors from exceeding that limit. But what do we find in the Government returns? We find that on an average for all banks more than six. teen per cent. of the paid up capital was used by the directors; the total paid up capital of all banks in the Dominion amounts to \$60,103,294, and of this amount the directors for purposes of their own, made use of \$9.705.811, or about four millions more than they had a right to.

Practices of this description are in direct and open contravention with the law, and still nobody hears of a penalty being inflicted on the offenders. Directors may be safe and profitable customers for their own banks, but there is a deep rooted prejudice against them having unlimited command of all that goes to make the foundation of the bank firm and strong. Banks that have not their own directorate for its best customer, inspire more confidence than if it were otherwise.

It is not wise to trust too much to the re sponsibility and wealth of any directorate who avail themselves of the opportunity to draw upon the resources of their bank beyond the extent allowed by law. The law has not been sufficiently wise in this respect, for it does not adequately protect the interests of the billholders and stockholders sgainst undue manipulations. The second charge made is that certain banks have been lending money on bank stocks contrary to law. There is a distinction to make in regard to this accusation. Banks lend money either on the strength of their own stock or on that of other banks. Now, managers that advance loans upon the stock of the banks with which they are connected, drive a critical and dangerous trade, and consequently illegitimate. It is an invitation and temptation to the bank officers to speculate, and then we will have the management attempting to manipulate the market, and keep its stock at a speculative price. And all, of course, would be done at a risk to the bank. Banks are not strengthened by risks of this nature, and the practice of advancing loans on the stock proper of a bank should be prohibited an condemned without hesitation. We would not be inclined to invite the same severity towards managers, who would hold the stock of other banks as security for loans. The same danger is not to be met with in the way of tempting the officials to become speculators, and to use information which they only obtain is the confidence of their office. Then stocks of other banks are on their face as substantial security, as stocks of any other concern. The third charge is a serious one, it accuses certain directors and managers of important banks, with being constant dabblers in bank stock speculations. There is no question as to the fact of stock speculation being one of the most hazardous of all kinds of gambling, besides being a serious enemy to the morality of those who indulge in it; the numberless bank officials and confidential clerks who either commit suicide or skip out," being sufficient corroboration of the statement. If speculation in the ordinary much success. His Lordship hoped no one | run of stocks is so unhealthy, what qualification shall we use for speculation in bank stocks which represents the prosperity and happiness of so many families. Touch bank stocks, and the vibrations are felt high and low, with a tendency to create a panic and a run-on the bank. Managers and directors of banks act, therefore, in a highly reprehensible, if not criminal, manner when they go into alliance with or become stock brokers. This business of "builing" and "bearing" the market by bankers is vicious in the extreme, as it tends to crush ing interests in a legitimate fashion. Such transactions as these cannot tend to make either our bankers honest or our banks firm and solid. Gambling or speculating in bank stocks by the directors should be prevented, and the Government should make use of all its influence and endeavors to impress upon them the necessity of managing our monetary institutions so as not to create any unnecessary alarm or give rise to suspiclon and diffidence in their honesty.

PARNELL intends making an appeal to the United States Congress, to allow goods of Irish manufacture into American ports free of well as the social interests of Ireland, will be more likely to receive the friendly consideration of the American Government now that opposed to a protection policy and they are pledged to a sweeping change in the tariff, so that Mr. Parnell's proposal will have conout of place and power.